AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph at Page 5, line 9, with the following:

(wherein, the chain line represents a connecting means. R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, a linear, branched or cyclic alkoxyalkyl group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, or a linear, branched or cyclic acyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms. R^6 represents a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms. W^1 represents a single bond or a (k+2)-valent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms. Z represents a divalent hydrocarbon group having 2 to 15 carbon atoms, and forms a single ring or a cross-linked ring together with carbon atoms to be bonded. k represents 0 or 1.) and the remaining groups of R^1 to R^4 are selected each independently from a hydrogen atom, linear, branched or cyclic alkyl groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, halogens, linear, branched or cyclic halogenated alkyl groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, linear, branched or cyclic alkoxy groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, linear, branched or cyclic alkoxyalkyl groups having 2 to 20 carbon atoms, linear, branched or cyclic alkylcarbonyloxy groups having 2 to 20 carbon atoms, arylcarbonyloxy groups having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, linear, branched or cyclic alkylsulfonyloxy groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, ~~branched or cyclic alkylsulfonyloxy groups,~~ arylsulfonyloxy groups having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, linear, branched or cyclic alkoxycarbonyl groups having 2 to 20 carbon atoms, or linear, branched or cyclic alkoxycarbonylalkyl groups having 3 to 20 carbon atoms, and X^1s may be the same or different and represent -O- or $-CR^7{}_2-$ (wherein, R^7 represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms.). j represents an integer of 0 or 1 to 3.], and contains at least a structural unit [B] of the following general formula [3]:

Please replace the paragraph at Page 13, line 11, with the following:

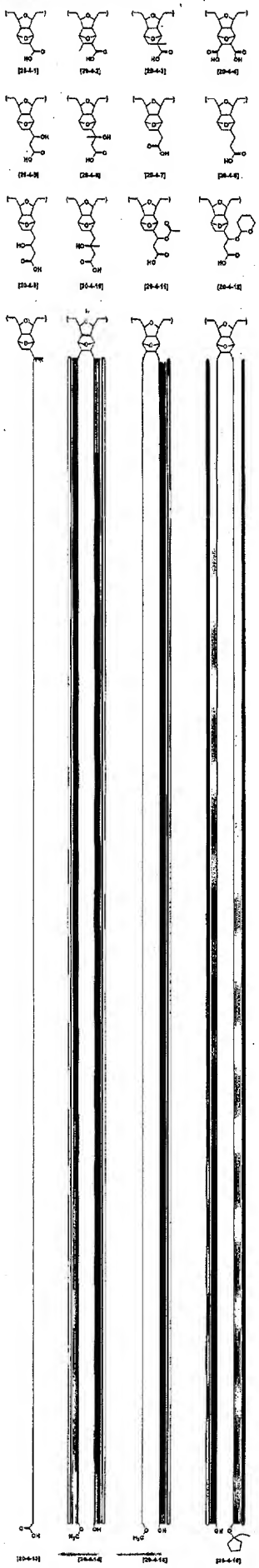
(wherein, the chain line represents a connecting means. R^6 is as define above. R^{38} to R^{47} each independently represents a hydrogen atom, or a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group

having 1 to 10 carbon atoms.), and 2-alkyl-2-adamantyl groups such as 2-methyl-2-adamantyl, 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl and the like, are listed. Specific examples of the general formula [13] include 1-methylcyclopropyl, 1-methylcyclobutyl, 1-ethylcyclobutyl, 1-methylcyclopentyl, 1-ethylcyclopentyl, 1-n-propylcyclopentyl, 1-iso-propylcyclopentyl, 1-tert-butylcyclopentyl, 1-cyclopentyl-cyclopentyl, 1-cyclohexylcyclopentyl, 1-norbornylcyclo-pentyl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, 1-ethylcyclohexyl, ~~1-methyl-cyclohexyl, 1-ethylcyclohexyl,~~ 1-methylcycloheptyl, 1-ethylcycloheptyl, 1-methylcyclooctyl, 1-methylcyclononyl and the like, and among them, 1-alkylcyclopentyls of the chemical formula [15]:

Please replace the paragraph at Page 34, line 26, with the following:

Regarding W^2, the (q+2)-valent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms is a linear, branched or cyclic divalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms when q represents 0, and examples thereof include methylene, dimethylmethylene, ethylidene, propylidene, butylidene, ethylene, 1-methylethylene, 2-methylethylene, 1-ethylethylene, 2-ethylethylene, 1,1-dimethylethylene, 1,2-dimethylethylene, 2,2-dimethylethylene, 1-ethyl-2-methylethylene, trimethylene, 1-methyltrimethylene, 2-methyltrimethylene, 3-methyltrimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, 1,1-cyclopentylene, 1,2-cyclopentylene, 1,3-cyclopentylene, 1,1-cyclohexylene, 1,2-cyclohexylene, 1,3-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexylene and the like. Among them, methylene, ethylidene, ethylene, 1-methylethylene, 2-methylethylene, trimethylene and 2-methyltrimethylene are preferable. When [k] q is 1, those having a connecting means formed by removing one hydrogen atom at any position on the hydrocarbon group as described above when [k] q represents 0, are listed. Most preferably, W^2 represents a single bond.

Please replace Page 41 with the following new page:



are listed.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 42, line 20, with the following:

In the general formula [7], at least one of ~~R~~^{24} ~~to R~~^{27} R^{25} to R^{28} represents a functional group having a carboxylate group of the general formula [8] (wherein, the chain line represents a connecting means. ~~R~~^{28} R^{29} represents a hydrogen atom, a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, a linear, branched or cyclic alkoxyalkyl group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, or a linear, branched or cyclic acyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms. ~~R~~^{29} R^{30} represents a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, a linear, branched or cyclic alkoxyalkyl group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, or a linear, branched or cyclic halogenated alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms. W^3 represents a single bond or a ~~(k+2)-valent~~ (s+2)-valent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms. s represents 0 or 1.)

Please replace the paragraph at Page 43, line 7, with the following:

Regarding ~~R~~^{28} R^{29}, examples of the linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, 1-ethylcyclopentyl, 1-ethylcyclohexyl and the like, examples of the linear, branched or cyclic alkoxyalkyl group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms include methoxymethyl, 1-ethoxyethyl, 1-tert-butoxyethyl, 1-cyclohexyloxyethyl, 1-ethoxypropyl, 1-ethoxy-1-methylethyl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl, tetrahydropyran-2-yl and the like, and examples of the linear, branched or cyclic acyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms include formyl, acetyl, pivaloyl, cyclohexylcarbonyl and the like. Of these groups ~~R~~^{28} R^{29} linear or branched alkyl groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, linear, branched or cyclic alkoxyalkyl groups having 2 to 7 carbon atoms and linear or branched acyl groups having 2 to 7 carbon atoms are preferable, and particularly, a hydrogen atom, methyl, ethyl, methoxymethyl, 1-ethoxyethyl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl and acetyl are preferable.

Please replace paragraph at Page 43, line 26, with the following:

Regarding ~~R^{29}~~ R^{30}, examples of the linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl and the like, examples of the linear, branched or cyclic alkoxyalkyl group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms include methoxymethyl, 1-ethoxyethyl, 1-tert-butoxyethyl, 1-cyclohexyloxyethyl, 1-ethoxypropyl, 1-ethoxy-1-methylethyl, tetrahydrofuran-2-yl, tetrahydropyran-2-yl and the like, and examples of the linear, branched or cyclic halogenated alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms include fluoromethyl, chloromethyl, bromomethyl, difluoromethyl, dichloromethyl, dibromomethyl, trifluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, tribromomethyl and the like. Of these groups ~~R^{29}~~ R^{30}, linear or branched alkyl groups having 1 to 10 carbon atoms are preferable, and particularly, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl and tert-butyl are preferable.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 45, line 7, with the following:

Regarding the other groups of ~~R^{24} to R^{27}~~ R^{25} to R^{28}, a hydrogen atom, linear, branched or cyclic alkyl groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, tert-butyl, cyclohexyl, menthyl and the like, halogens such as a chlorine atom, bromine atom, iodine atom, fluorine atom and the like, linear, branched or cyclic halogenated alkyl groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms such as fluoromethyl, chloromethyl, bromomethyl, difluoromethyl, dichloromethyl, dibromomethyl, trifluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, tribromomethyl and the like, linear, branched or cyclic alkoxy groups having 1 to 12 carbon atoms such as methoxy, ethoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, tert-butoxy, menthoxy and the like, linear, branched or cyclic alkoxyalkyl groups having 2 to 20 carbon atoms such as methoxymethyl, methoxyethyl, tert-butoxymethyl, tert-butoxyethyl, menthoxymenthol and the like, or containing alkoxy saccharides such as methylglucose and the like, linear, branched or cyclic alkylcarbonyloxy groups having 2 to 20 carbon atoms such as acetoxy and the like, arylcarbonyloxy groups having 6 to 20 carbon atoms such as naphthoyloxy and the like,

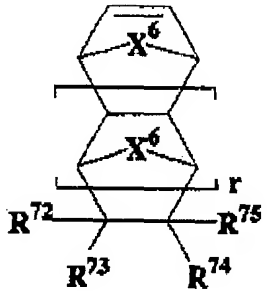
alkylsulfonyloxy groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms such as mesyloxy and the like, arylsulfonyloxy groups having 6 to 20 carbon atoms such as tosyloxy and the like, linear, branched or cyclic alkoxycarbonyl groups having 2 to 20 carbon atoms such as methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n-propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, n-butoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, cyclohexyloxycarbonyl and the like, linear, branched or cyclic alkoxycarbonylalkyl groups having 3 to 20 carbon atoms such as methoxycarbonylmethyl, 2-(methoxycarbonyl)ethyl, 1-(methoxycarbonyl)ethyl, ethoxycarbonylmethyl, 2-(ethoxycarbonyl)ethyl, n-propoxycarbonylmethyl, isopropoxycarbonylmethyl, n-butoxycarbonylmethyl, tert-butoxycarbonylmethyl, cyclohexyloxycarbonylmethyl and the like, are each independently listed as specific examples thereof. Among them, a hydrogen atom, linear, branched or cyclic alkyl groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, linear, branched or cyclic alkoxy groups having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, linear, branched or cyclic alkoxyalkyl groups having 2 to 20 carbon atoms, linear, branched or cyclic alkoxycarbonyl groups having 2 to 20 carbon atoms and linear, branched or cyclic alkoxycarbonylalkyl groups having 3 to 20 carbon atoms are preferable, and a hydrogen atom, linear or branched alkyl groups having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, linear or branched alkoxycarbonyl groups having 2 to 10 carbon atoms and linear or branched alkoxycarbonylalkyl groups having 3 to 10 carbon are more preferable.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 46, last line, with the following:

X^5 represents -O- or ~~$-CR^{30}_2-$ (wherein, R^{30}~~ $-CR^{31}_2-$ (wherein, R^{31} represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms.), and when r represents 1 to 3, X^5s may be the same or different. Specific examples of ~~R^{30}~~ R^{31} include a hydrogen atom, and linear or branched alkyl groups having 1 to 10 carbon atoms such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, tert-butyl and the like. X^5 represents preferably -O- or $-CH_2-$, and more preferably, all of X^5s are either -O- or $-CH_2-$. r represents preferably 0 or 1.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 53, line 15, with the following:

The cyclic olefin monomer corresponding to the structural unit [A] of the general formula [1] is a cyclic olefin monomer having a structure of the general formula [9], the cyclic olefin monomer corresponding to the structural unit [B] of the general formula [3] is a cyclic olefin monomer having a structure of the general formula [10], the cyclic olefin monomer corresponding to the structural unit [C] of the general formula [4] is a cyclic olefin monomer having a structure of the general formula [11], the cyclic olefin monomer corresponding to the structural unit [E] of the general formula [7] is a cyclic olefin monomer having a structure of the general formula [12], and the cyclic olefin monomer corresponding to the structural unit [F] of the general formula [22] is a cyclic olefin monomer having a structure of the following general formula [23]:



[23]

(wherein, R^{72} to R^{75}, X^6 and [v] r are as defined above.)

Please replace the paragraph at Page 56, line 11, with the following:

The polymerization catalyst used in the present invention may be any catalyst providing it causes ring-opening metathesis polymerization, and specific examples of the living ring-opening metathesis catalyst include tungsten-based alkylidene catalysts such as $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i_2C_6H_3)(CHBu^t)(OBu^t)_2$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i_2C_6H_3)(CHBu^t)(OCMe_2CF_3)_2$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i_2C_6H_3)(CHBu^t)(OCMe(CF_3)_2)_2$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i_2C_6H_3)(CHCMe_2Ph)(OBu^t)_2$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i_2C_6H_3)(CHCMe_2Ph)(OCMe_2CF_3)_2$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i_2C_6H_3)(CHCMe_2Ph)(OCMe_2(CF_3)_2)_2$ (in the formula,

Pr^i represents an iso-propyl group, Bu^t represents a tert-butyl group, Me represents a methyl group, and Ph represents a phenyl group.) and the like, tungsten-based alkylidene catalysts such as $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Me_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCMePh)(OBu^t)_2(PMe_3)$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Me_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCMe_2)(OBu^t)_2(PMe_3)$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Me_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCPh_2)(OBu^t)_2(PMe_3)$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Me_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCMePh)(OCMe_2(CF_3))_2(PMe_3)$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Me_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCMe_2)(OCMe_2(CF_3))_2(PMe_3)$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Me_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCPh_2)(OCMe_2(CF_3))_2(PMe_3)$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Me_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCMe_2)(OCMe(CF_3)_2)_2(PMe_3)$, ~~$W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Me_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCMe_2)(OCMe(CF_3)_2)_2(PMe_3)$,~~ $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Me_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCPh_2)(OCMe(CF_3)_2)_2(PMe_3)$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCMePh)(OCMe_2(CF_3))_2(PMe_3)$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCMePh)(OCMe(CF_3)_2)_2(PMe_3)$, $W(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_6H_3)(CHCHCMePh)(OPh)_2(PMe_3)$ (in the formula, Pr^i represents an iso-propyl group, Bu^t represents a tert-butyl group, Me represents a methyl group, and Ph represents a phenyl group.) and the like, molybdenum-based alkylidene catalysts such as $Mo(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_6H_3)(CHBu^t)(OBu^t)_2$, $Mo(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_8H_3)(CHBu^t)(OCMe_2CF_3)_2$, $Mo(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_6H_3)(CHBu^t)(OCMe(CF_3)_2)_2$, $Mo(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_6H_3)(CHCMe_2Ph)(OBu^t)_2$, $Mo(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_6H_3)(CHCMe_2Ph)(OCMe_2CF_3)_2$, $Mo(N\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_6H_3)(CHCMe_2Ph)(OCMe_2(CF_3)_2)_2$ (in the formula, Pr^i represents an iso-propyl group, Bu^t represents a tert-butyl group, Me represents a methyl group, and Ph represents a phenyl group.) and the like, rhenium-based alkylidene catalysts such as $Re(CBu^t)(CHBu^t)(O\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_6H_3)_2$, $Re(CBu^t)(CHBu^t)(O\text{-}2\text{-}Bu^t{}_2C_6H_4)_2$, $Re(CBu^t)(CHBu^t)(OCMe_2CF_3)_2$, $Re(CBu^t)(CHBu^t)(OCMe(CF_3)_2)_2$, $Re(CBu^t)(CHBu^t)(O\text{-}2,6\text{-}Me_2C_6H_3)_2$ (in the formula, Bu^t represents a tert-butyl group.) and the like, tantalum-based alkylidene catalysts such as $Ta[C(Me)C(Me)CHMe_3](O\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_6H_3)_3Py$, $Ta[C(Ph)C(Ph)CHMe_3](O\text{-}2,6\text{-}Pr^i{}_2C_6H_3)_3Py$ (in the formula, Me represents a methyl group, Ph represents a phenyl group, and Py represents a pyridine group.) and the like, ruthenium-based alkylidene catalysts such as $Ru(CHCHCPh_2)(PPh_3)_2Cl_2$, $Ru(CHCHCPh_2)(P(C_6H_{11})_3)_2Cl_2$ (in the formula, Ph represents a

phenyl group.) and the like, and titanacyclobutane catalyst. The above-mentioned ring-opening metathesis catalyst may be used alone or in admixture of two or more.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 58, line 5, with the following:

As the specific examples of the organic transition metal halogen complex, there are listed catalysts obtained by combining tungsten-based halogen complexes such as W(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)(thf)(OBu^t)Cl_2, W(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)(thf)($OCMe_2CF_3$) Cl_2, W(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)(thf)($OCMe(CF_3)_2$)Cl_2, ~~W(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)~~ W(N-2,6-$Me_2C_6H_3$) (thf)(OBu^t)Cl_2, ~~W(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)~~ W(N-2,6-$Me_2C_6H_3$)(thf)($OCMe_2CF_3$)Cl_2, ~~W(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)~~ W(N-2,6-$Me_2C_6H_3$)(thf)($OCMe_2(CF_3)_2$)Cl_2 (in the formula, Pr^i represents an iso-propyl group, Bu^t represents a tert-butyl group, Me represents a methyl group, Ph represents a phenyl group, thf represents tetrahydrofuran.) and the like, with organometallic compounds described below, and catalysts obtained by combining molybdenum-based halogen complexes such as Mo(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)(thf)(OBu^t)Cl_2, Mo(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)(thf) ($OCMe_2CF_3$)Cl_2, ~~Mo(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)~~ Mo(N-2,6-$Me_2C_6H_3$)(thf)($OCMe(CF_3)_2$)Cl_2, Mo(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)(thf)(OBu^t)Cl_2, ~~Mo(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)~~ Mo(N-2,6-$Me_2C_6H_3$)(thf) ($OCMe_2CF_3$)Cl_2, ~~Mo(N-2,6-$Pr^i_2C_6H_3$)~~ Mo(N-2,6-$Me_2C_6H_3$)(thf)($OCMe(CF_3)_2$)Cl_2 (in the formula, Pr^i represents an iso-propyl group, Bu^t represents a tert-butyl group, Me represents a methyl group, Ph represents a phenyl group, thf represents tetrahydrofuran.) and the like, with organometallic compounds described below[.].